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Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles.

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Indian Summer.

Now shine the sun with tempered rays,
And through the mild December days
His face is veiled with fog and haze,
'Tis Indian summer.

The grass is sprouting on the mead,
Where kindly cattle stray and feed,
And well the weather suits the need
Of tramp or drummer.

Our sweetly variable clime
Brings Indian summer in its prime
A month or so beyond its time,
To please and bless us.
New joy has earth from sunshine caught,
And miracles my nature wrought
Make women wonder why they bought
Their winter dresses.

Now softly swells the ocean's surge,
And on the near horizon's verge,
So low that in the mist they merge,
The clouds are waiting.
Though stripped are all the trees of leaves,
Pet Nature's fruitful bosom heaves,
And inwardly the small boy grieves
O'er sleds and skating.

If one should wake on such a morn,
And hear across the sprouting corn
The bleating of the lamb new born,
No wonder were it;
And should the sweet but brief delights
Of sunny days and moonlit nights
Bring back the sad mosquito's bites,
A man might bear it.

A MAN THAT SUCCEEDED.

"My only daughter, sir," said Colonel Monteagle. "And, as I venture to hope, accomplished in her way. We are not much in the way of schools or academies here, but I have been her instructor myself, and she is a thorough mathematician, an excellent musician and a linguist of no mean capacity. We are studying Hebrew now every day, she and I, and she devotes her evening to comprehensive reviews of her Latin and Greek. She will be a scholar, sir, if I live to complete her education!"

Mr. Crofton looked curiously at the oddly-assorted pair—the silver-haired, shabbily-attired old gentleman, with his bald forehead, eagle eye and delicately-white hands; and the dark-browed, sullen-looking girl, with a gipsy skin, untidy frock and patched boots.

Pretty? Yes, she might be pretty under some circumstances. The diamond itself is not an attractive stone before the lapidary's art has polished its rude angles into glittering facets of white fire. But she certainly possessed no sweet, feminine graces now.

"How old are you, Miss Monteagle?" he asked, finding it imperatively necessary to say something.

And Mary Monteagle answered in words, "Seventeen," while her looks replied, plainly, "None of your business!"

"Go, my child, and gather some flowers to deck our humble board," said the old gentleman, magniloquently, while he conducted the son of his oldest friend into the tumble-down old stone house, where the carpets were moth-eaten, the furniture mildewed, and every trace of decayed gentility told the sad story of better days.

Mrs. Monteagle, who had been a beauty once, and had her portrait engraved in a "Gallery of American Rose-buds," was sitting up in state in a battered boudoir, in a black silk dress that must have been quite a quarter of a century old, with a flower in her silver-sprinkled hair, and still preserving the girlish attitude in which the engraver's pencil had immortalized her, oddly contrasting with the sharpened outlines and haggard abruptness of her sixty-odd years.

And this was the way in which the old couple lived, in the dead past as it were, Colonel Monteagle starving contentedly on the recollection of his past grandeur, and his wife fondly fancying that time had stood still since the days in which she was counted worthy to be one of the "American Rosebuds."

Mrs. Monteagle sweetly welcomed her guest and touched the little hand-bell at her side.

'We will dine, Sarepta," she said to the maid.

"Please, ma'am," breathlessly uttered that young person, "there ain't nothin' for dinner. We eat the last of the cold beef yesterday, and the dog he tipped over the pan of oysters, and—"

"That will do, Sarepta," said Mrs. Monteagle, with a red spot mounting to each of her cheek-bones, "I said—we will dine!"

And Sarepta withdrew with a jerk.

The dinner was served presently—an instance of the magnetic power of will—but there was no cold beef, neither were there oysters. Fruit, a thin, watery soup of herbs and parsley, tastefully garnished salad of lettuce and mayonnaise, and a dish of peaches and cream, formed the meal.

"Quite Arcadian!" said Mrs. Monteagle, with a giggle.

"And very badly served," secretly commented Mr. Crofton to himself. "But the salad was nice."

"Where is Mary?" the colonel asked.

"Drinking in the beauties of the sunset, I presume," the lady answered, airily. "The dear child has an artist's soul, and we do not tie her down to any hours or rules."

The colonel fell asleep in his chair after dinner. Mrs. Monteagle and her painted fan withdrew themselves into the boudoir—and Mr. Crofton, inwardly bewailing himself that he had promised to stay a week at Monteagle Manor, sauntered out upon the heights which overlooked the valley below.

As he stood there, a rustling sounded in the bushes, and the dark-browed gipsy sprang up the hillside.

"You have a fine place here, Miss Monteagle," he said, by way of making himself agreeable.

"I hate it!" said Mary, darkly.

"I—beg your pardon!" exclaimed Mr. Crofton, in amazement.

"I do!" flashed out the girl—"I hate it all! The learning, and the purity, and the grand pretenses, and the miserable makeshifts."

"But—"

"Ah!" said Mary Monteagle, "you don't know it all. You never heard the tradesmen howling at the back doors like a pack of howling wolves; you don't know that the house is advertised for sale for tax arrears. How should you? How should you be aware that the very clothes we wear are not paid for, nor the coals that cook our dinner? Papa smokes his cigars and talks about the Mexican war; and mamma *poses* in the great chair, and dreams of embroidery work and tapestry stitch; and I—I am expected to learn Arabic and Sanscrit, and nobody knows what else, and ignore our wretched poverty. But I can't! Who could?"

Mr. Crofton looked pityingly at the girl's sparkling eyes, and pale, excited face.

"I am very sorry to hear this," said he. "Can nothing be done?"

"Yes," said Miss Monteagle; brusquely. "Something can be done—and I am doing it, in so far as I can. But papa and mamma must not be allowed to suspect it. I am—learning a trade!"

"You!" he echoed. "A trade!"

"There's a factory near by here," she said, calmly. "The country girls earn a little pocket money there sewing on shirts. I am to have a machine as soon as I have learned to manage it. I go every evening, while papa fancies I am at the Greek and Latin, to farmer Pelham's whose wife teaches me the use of the machine. I am learning housework, too. I made the mayonnaise for your salad to-day, and *I* baked the bread. Our servant can do nothing of the sort. But it would kill mamma to think that I stooped, as she would call it, to menial labor."

"You are quite right," said Mr. Crofton.

"That is what I wanted to know," said Mary, hastily. "Because, living here all by myself, in such a strange, unnatural atmosphere, I sometimes get confused, and scarcely know right from wrong."

"But they will have to know it, when—"

"When I really go into the factory," said Mary. "Yes, I know that. But until then, I would fain spare them the pang. I am to have a dollar a day, Mrs. Pelham says, if I operate the machine skillfully. And a dollar a day will buy mamma many a little luxury, and go far toward paying the grocer and the baker."

"You are a noble girl," said Mr. Crofton, warmly; and in his eye, at that moment, Mary Monteagle was glorified with rare beauty, as she stood there, the fresh wind blowing her jetty curls about, the reflection of orange sunset deepening the color on her cheek, and the grave, far-away sparkle of her eyes half-veiled beneath the long lashes. "And if I could be of any assistance to you in this task—"

"You can," said the girl, abruptly. "You can stay here and amuse papa, so that he shall not suspect what occupies my time. You can divert his attention from Sanscrit and Arabic, and all these mysteries."

And, for the first time in his experience of her, Mary Monteagle laughed—a mellow, bird-like laugh.

"I will," said Mr. Crofton, heartily.

And so the compact was sealed between them.

Instead of the week he had promised his father to spend with old Colonel Monteagle, the sojourn was extended to three.

At the end of that period, he gravely addressed himself to the dark-eyed daughter of the house.

"How is the trade?" said he.

"I am to have a machine next week," said Mary, with the conscious pride of one who has conquered fate; "and then—only think of it, Mr. Crofton—"I shall earn a dollar a day!"

"Mary," said Mr. Crofton, seriously, "I have been thinking of another plan for you. You tell me that this farmer's wife, has made a first-class housekeeper of you."

"I baked mince-pie yesterday!" said Mary, exultantly; "and I have quilted a quilt and made soft soap, within the week!"

"I don't like the idea of your going into a factory," said Mr. Crofton. "Suppose now, by way of variety, you were to—marry me?"

"But you're not in love with me!" said Mary, opening her bright black eyes.

"But I am," said Mr. Crofton, with great gravity. "I have deliberately made up mind that I can't be happy without you. And although I don't profess to be a rich man, I believe I can make you a better allowance than six dollars a week, while at the same time you will not be compelled to work ten hours a day for it. That is the business-like view of the question. Now on to the more personal one. Don't you think, Mary, that you could love me? Because I love *you* very much indeed!"

"I—don't know!" whispered Mary. "I might *try!*"

And then she blushed charmingly.

So Colonel Monteagle's daughter went to the fair Floridian plantation on the shores of the river St. John, and astonished every one there with her thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its details. And the two old people, with their burden of insolvency and care lifted off their lives, dwell quietly on, in the ancient tower-like house, and talk to everybody who crosses their path of "the excellent marriage which my daughter Mary has contracted."

"A thorough scholar," says Colonel Monteagle, with dignity. "A musician, a linguist, a thorough Hebrew student, and a proficient in Latin and Greek. I myself was her instructor. It is not singular that a girl of such intellectual power should marry well."

But Colonel Monteagle, honest man, never dreamed that it was the sewing-machine and soft soap, the mayonnaise dressing and the vehement struggle to get free from debt, which conquered Mr. Crofton's heart. There are plenty of scholars and poetesses in the world—but a real womanly woman—is not her price far above rubies?

The "Round Up."

The "round-up" is the gathering of the cattle which have run wild all winter and spring and separating them from other flocks. They are known, of course, by their brand, which has been put on them the previous year. Having been allowed to go free for many months the cattle are as wild as wolves, and it is death to a man to be standing on the ground in their vicinity, as they will horn him viciously. The only security is to keep on the horse, and even he is a depraved object except from his discipline to drive up, divide and help lasso the cattle. The cows fear the horses. Then there is the danger of being shot, as all the herders carry revolvers; and when words have passed between two persons the man who does not want to be shot goes back to the camp and gets an order for his time on the agent or banker at Cheyenne, who cashes it, and he quits the country; or he makes haste to "get the drop" on his opponent, and have blood on his forehead for life. A little Indian exposure mingles with this romance. When the white man meets the Indian the one runs away or they both shoot.

The whole "round-up," as it is called, takes up about six weeks, but requires riding night and day; and when one gets off his horse he is not quite certain that he is going to get on again, as the animal makes a desperate effort to run, and he is as wild as the cattle. Going at an awful galop on the plains, there are gopher holes into which the steed puts his foot, and perhaps executes three or four somersaults, breaking his rider's ribs. Mr. Emmet says the system of distributing the plains among the roving herds upon it, without any government law on the subject, is one of the most remarkable exhibitions of the capacity for self-government. No man intrudes upon another's range, though in law he has an equal right Cheyenne has grown up to be a place of fifteen thousand people, and the whole interest there is cattle and horses. The largest herds in Wyoming are about fifteen thousand, worth $25 a head. Buffalo Bill, the well-known character, has a herd of about one thousand cattle, which he attends to personally. A number of New York educated men are in the business, and it gives them both large profits and rough exercise. Englishmen in considerable numbers are also in it. There is a perfect democracy among the herders, resembling life on the pampas of South America.—*Gath.*

Humor of the Sneeze.

Sneezing and the manner in which the sneeze is sneezed is an interesting study in itself. Two neat little daughters of fashion trip along the avenue confiding to each other their bits of scandal, when one of them says:

"O, dear! Jennie, I believe I'm going to sneeze!"

"O, please don't," cried the other, in horror. "It will be awful to sneeze right here on the street! Can't you hold it?"

"O, I—I—must. Indeed I—sck—indeed I ca—n't hel—schick—help it. I mu—mu-sck—must—ah—scheet! ah—ah—oh, dear! ah—oh—h—h—ah—scheet—chick—ah—oh! Jennie! ah—ah—schloo—oo—oot—ah—schloot!"

And then she wipes her pearly nose and trips along with tears in her eyes and tells Jennie it's just too awfully awful for any use and she does hope nobody saw her.

The sedate matron goes about her sneezing in a matter-of-fact way. She simply stops, bows her head and gives utterance to a few "achoos" and moves along, not caring a continental who was observing her.

The nervous man stops while a look of pain crosses his face, snorts out his "kroo-whah-kroo-whah--boosh-ah-kroo-whah-oh lord!" and leaves the spot wearing a look of the most disconsolate pain.

The tall, cadaverous man stops short on the sidewalk, nervously runs his hands into half a dozen pockets before he can find his handkerchief, throws his head backward until his nose points at the City Hall clock and electrifies all within hearing with a spasmodic "witch-oo-witchoo-witcho-o-o-o owi-wi-wicho-o o-o-blame the luck!"

It does one good to see the jolly fat man sneeze. He throws back his massive shoulders, opens his cavernous mouth to its fullest capacity; shuts both eyes and fairly raises the dead with his "ah-*schoooo!* ah-SCHOOOOOO! an-ah-SCHOOOOO! whoope! woosh-ah-*schooo* wagh-hooo-*physchoooo!*. Ah, but that was a good 'un!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The flower of the dandelion lives two and a-half days.

The mackerel buries itself in mud during the winter.

The pattern of the Dutch crying dolls came originally from Japan.

The first successful attempt at preserving meat, by packing in air-tight jars, was made by M. Appart in France, in 1811. For his discovery the emperor rewarded him with a gift of 12,000 francs.

The Hebrews wore sandals, made of linen and wood, though those of the soldiery were made of brass or iron. The Spartans went barefoot, and Homer describes them as going into battle unshod.

When Richard, the lion-hearted, went to the Holy Land, one of the laws he made for his troops was that if any one should be convicted of theft, boiling pitch should be poured over his head and a pillow full of feathers shaken over it.

Dynamite has been used in agricultural operations. Signor Rossi Fedegrotti found that he saved 30 per cent. in money and 50 per cent. in time. One piece of ground required in order to dig to the depth of 1.20 meters the work of eight men for seven days and an expense of 62½ lire. The other piece of equal size was turned up to the same depth by mines three meters apart, containing each seventy grams of dynamite, No. 1. The work required the labor of eight men for only three days and a-half, and cost 43½ lire.

Uses of the Bamboo.

The bamboo of the East are associated in our recollections of the geography, but it is a little surprising to read that the plant serves at least five hundred different purposes in China, according to the American Consul-General at Shanghia. It frequently answers for both iron and steel. The roots are carved into images, lantern handles, and canes; the tapering culms are used for every conceivable place where poles and ribs can be put; the leaves are worked into thatches, umbrellas and screens; cut into splints, the wood is woven into baskets, plaited into awnings, and twisted into cables; the shavings stuff pillows; other parts supply chop-sticks for eating, beds for sleeping, brooms for sweeping, pipes for smoking, fuel for cooking, skewers for the hair, paper for writing, rods for whipping, tables to eat on, buckets for water-drawing, and the tender shoots are highly esteemed as a vegetable to be eaten. In the Chinese Empire south of the Yang-tze about sixty varieties of bamboo are said to grow, although five or six furnish the principal materials used. At Foochow, and Swatow, the large size grows 40 to 50 feet high and 6 or 7 inches diameter; on the island of Formosa it is found even larger. The Consul sends these particulars in the hope that so useful a plant—it might almost be called a tree—may be naturalized in the Southern States of this country. The farmer who had a grove of it could resort to it whenever he had occasion for small timber; he would need only to select the right size, cut off the required length, and it would be ready for use, while the following year would find its place made good by at least two more. Rooting it is the only difficulty, and after that is accomplished the plant takes care of itself. Just before writing, the Consul adds, he sent twenty boxes of bamboo for transplanting by a vessel which cleared for a port in Oregon. He also sent by the same vessel, for Eastern Oregon, (where the climate is suitable for them,) sixteen Pang Sao, or flat-peach trees, and seventy large Shanghai pheasants, Mongolian sand grouse, and Chefoo partridges, the birds to be turned loose in Oregon and Washington.

The Deceitful Kangaroo.

Lamb like as is the face of the kangaroo, tender and soft as are his eyes, he is by no means as gentle as he looks. Like the heathen Chinee, his countenance belies him, and there are few more exciting and withal dangerous sports than kangaroo shooting.

To the hunter seeking for some new sensation, a visit to the wilds of Australia in search of kangaroos can be recommended. It requires a fleet horse to run an "old man" down if he gets a fair chance to show tail; and strong, well-trained dogs to tackle him when brought in bay.

Inside his soft, dewy lips are strong, formidable teeth, which can bite severely. His forepaws, weak as they seem, can lift a dog high in the air and crush him to death; while, when lying down, his favorite fighting attitude, he can kick with his powerful hind legs in a manner that rapidly clears a circle round him; and woe betide the man or dog that comes within reach of those huge claws, which can make a flesh wound deep enough to maim the one or kill the other.

Of course, we here speak of the great kangaroo, the boomer, or old man, of the colonists. As a matter of fact, there are some thirty different kinds of kangaroos inhabiting various parts of Australia, and one species peculiar to New Guinea. They vary in size from the tiny hare kangaroo of South Australia, the most agile of its kind, which is but little larger than a rabbit, to the several giant species, whether black, red, brown or gray, some of which stand nearly six feet high.—*London Globe.*

The Mormons are obliged to pay to the church one-tenth of all they raise, or make, or earn.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

A new trimming for a black satin walking skirt is loops of black velvet lined with white satin.

All dresses with the least pretension to elegance are finished around the bottom by one, two or three narow flutings or ruffles, besides the indispensable balayeuse of pleated white muslin edged with lace.

Entire evening dresses are made of pale-tinted plush, which are most generally cut princesse style, with long panels of the same goods faced with delicate gold color, or with a shade of satin several hues darker than that composing the dress. These panels and other portions of the dress are otherwise trimmed with soft frills of costly white lace, and large satin bows placed here and there upon the skirt.

A very becoming coiffure for a young girl is made by plaiting the hair in flat braids, then winding it closely around the head, first crossing it low in the nape of the neck, then carrying it up over the crown, where it is securely fastened. Over this, with blonde hair, is worn a French net of gold silk, with tiny gold beads, threaded in the meshes. With dark hair silver nets are very effective. This coiffure is very pretty with evening dress.

Among the new styles of fans are some which have cedar sticks painted in oil to match the mount which is of colored satin. Tortoise shell sticks inlaid in gold, and white silk mounts worked in white are also shown for evening use, but the prettiest fancy is the application of the little Mexican birds in feather work to the decoration of grebe fans. Sometimes one of these is laid upon the soft color of the foundation, and sometimes two or three are disposed in such a way as to form a pretty pattern.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

MILK DIET IN HEART DISEASE.—The opinion of Dr. Pechoiler, an eminent French physician, is now cited in favor of milk diet in the treatment of disease of the heart. He states that in active hypetrophy—namely, in those diseases where the consequences of the development of the muscular fibres prevail over the embarrassment of the circulation caused by the dilation of the cavities, the contraction of the cavities, the contraction of the orifices, or the insufficiency of the valves—and where, in consequence, the tension of the blood is great in the arteries, and the radial pulse is full and hard; in such cases, at their beginning, the milk diet, together with the use of digitalis, and sometimes without it, will, if continued long enough, induce at once an amendment of the symptoms, and even, at last, all absorption of the superabundant muscular tissues, and thus effect a cure. It is found that, under the influence of this diet, the impulses of the heart diminish, together with the palpitations, also the congested condition of the face, the brain and the lungs. The patient experiences an unexpected improvement, and, by the adoption of this plan, life may be prolonged and rendered more supportable—a great palliation of the symptoms resulting, even though there be no cure.

KEEP A BOTTLE OF LIME WATER.—If good milk disagrees with a child or grown person, lime water at the rate of three or four tablespoonfuls to the pint, mixed with the milk or taken after it, will usually help digestion and prevent flatulence. Lime water is a simple antacid, and is a little tonic. It often counteracts pain from acid fruits, from "wind in the stomach," and from acids produced by eating candies and other sweets; also "stomach-ache" (indigestion) from over-eating of any kind. A tablespoonful for a child of two years old, to a gill or more for an adult, is an ordinary dose, while considerable more will produce no serious injury. A pint of cold water dissolves less than ten grains of lime, and warm water till less. Pure lime water, even though pretty closely corked, soon deteriorates by carbonic acid in the air, which unites with the lime and settles as an insoluble carbonate. To have it always ready and good, and at no cost, put into a tall pint or quart glass bottle, of any kind, a gill or so of good lime just slaked with water. Then fill the bottle nearly full of rain or other pure water, and let it stand quietly, corking well. The lime will settle, leaving clear lime water at the top. Pour off gently as wanted, adding more water as needed. Some carbonic acid will enter, but the carbonate will settle, often upon the sides of the bottle, and freshly saturated water remain. The lime should be removed and a new supply put in once a year or so, unless kept very tightly corked.—*Agriculturist.*

The Banjo.

And now it is claimed that the heretofore despised banjo is to be elevated to the first rank as a musical instrument. Some one has discovered that it is of very ancient origin, and of course that is very much in its favor, as many persons delight in anything that is associated with antiquity. A relic hunter in Egypt found, or says he found, in the tomb of the royal family, in one of the oldest pyramids, a banjo of the exact form of those played by plantation darkies. In his opinion the ancient Pharoahs delighted in the sweet sounds produced by the banjo, which constituted the favorite music of the country, which has been called the cradle of civilization.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are 450 butter and cheese factories in Iowa.

Arkansas grows sorghum stalks twenty-five feet high.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, employs convict labor in his household, a number of men and women being detailed from the penitentiary for that service.

In Kansas liquor is now given out upon physicians' certificates. A correspondent says one patient, whose sole complaint was a boil on the arm, had prescribed for him in eleven days ten pints of "spiritus frumenti" and thirty bottles of beer.

As Thomas C. Baker had been dead eight years, his estate in San Francisco was settled up and distributed, two years ago. He has come back as alive and well as the next man, and there is consternation in certain San Francisco circles.

Among other curiosities in the arsenal at Berlin are two leathern cannon used by Gustavus Adolphus in the thirty years' war, and the still stranger twelve-pounder, founded at Freiburg in 1546, which is surmounted by the head of the Pope vomiting forth toads and serpents.

Attention is called by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* to the Mormons by saying: "The quiet but persistent work of the Mormon missionaries planting their colonies upon the best territory of the regions beyond Utah should not escape the attention of statesmen or the public.

The late census of Japan shows a total population of very nearly 36,000,000. The mikado and his family are shown at the head of the statistics as twenty men and seventeen women. Yeddo, of the vastness of which the old geographies used to tell such tales, contains only 957,121 inhabitants. Males are more numerous than females in the proportion of twenty-eight per 1,000—that is, there are 1,028 men for every 1,000 women.

Table Manners of Children.

As soon as a child can speak he can be taught to ask for what he wants in a gentle, respectful manner, when requiring services of the nurse or waiter. "Please push my chair up closer." "Please give me some water." "Please pass the bread." And when the request is complied with accept it and say, "Thank you."

What hardship is there in requiring this from children just beginning to talk, as well as from other lads and lasses! It will require but a few repetitions of the lessons for the youngest to understand that it is the only way by which their wishes will be complied with; and it is surprising to see how soon this mode of calling attention to their wants becomes as easy and natural as breathing. Parents are culpable who do not give their children the advantage of such instruction and enforce it until they have an idea of asking in no other way.

And yet how many give no heed to this duty. How many hear their young charges calling impatiently or arrogantly, "Give me the butter, Jane." "Pass the bread this way." Can't you hear, Jane." I've told you two or three times to give me some water." Or some may soften their imperious demands a little by saying, "I'll take the bread, please," or, "Hand me the salt, Jane, please," but the "please" is too far off to be very pleasant. It seems an afterthought.

Whispering, loud talking, abrupt calls for any article on the table, beginning to eat, or calling to be helped the moment seated, before the oldest are served, is in the highest degree, rude and vulgar, yet by far too common. Some natural feeling of restraint or diffidence may keep the young more quiet when at a friend's table, for part of the meal at least; but they can lay no claim to refinement or good manners if they use politeness only when among strangers—keep it laid away, like a new garment, to be put on occasionally, and to be thrown off as speedily as possible because not being in habitual use it becomes irksome.—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

There never were in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains of wheat. The most universal quality is diversity.

They who are weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such that have lived to no purpose—who have rather breathed than lived.

The worst of ingratitude lies not in the ossified heart of him who commits it; but we find it in the effect it produces on him against whom it was committed. As water containing stony particles incrusts with them the ferns and mosses it drops on, so the human breast hardens under ingratitude, in proportion to its openness and softness, and its aptitude to receive impressions.

If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.

Very few men know how to keep silent. The Italians have a proverb, "Hear, see, and say nothing if you wish to live in peace." The man who is bent on telling all he knows generally ends by telling more than he knows.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In our opinion the first message of President Arthur to the Congress of the United States ranks with the ablest papers ever presented for the consideration of Congress. It is clear, informatory and to some extent novel. It possesses a frankness seldom before seen in papers of the kind. After paying proper respects to the departed President, the boldness and purity of whose character deserved respectful mention, he at once reflects the satisfaction of the people of the country at the prosperous conditions through which they have passed during the past year. The message is full of interest. It compliments the people of the country upon the fact that their relations with foreign countries have been of the most friendly character; that no differences exist between them and this country, except in a few cases which are now in process of amicable and satisfactory settlement. With respect to Indian relation, he expresses himself with much clearness, assuring the people of the country that there is no need of alarm. True, he suggests, that the British Indians are at present somewhat troublesome, yet his confidence in the fairness of British administrative policy is such as to inspire hope for an early abatement of their outrages to the entire satisfaction of the people of the United States. It is a paper thoroughly republican in its views, supported by suggestions and arguments, which must commend it to the careful consideration of the people. He recognizes the importance of a tariff for the protection of our industries and evinces an interest in the subject seldom before manifested by other Presidents, excepting, perhaps, Polk. He advocates, however, the appointment of a commission to inquire into the needs of the system, recognizing the fact that it requires concentrated thought upon the subject, disengaged from the cares of legislation of other character, in order to give it permanence. Upon the Civil Service he is earnest, clear and original. He does not regard a capacity to meet the demands of a competative examination as the highest test of actual official qualification. He regards executive ability, common sense and general adaptability with consistent political notions, as considerations far more important than the exhibitions of the brilliant school boy, of peculiar aptitude to answer a few unimportant historical or geographical questions. On the whole we are proud of the Message. It embraces considerations which meet the approval of a majority of the people of the country who are surfeited of the weak attempts *at* reforms. With respect to the Civil Service, the sentiments of President Arthur come to us with peculiar greeting. The system of competitive examination is a farce, designed to act in the interest of favoritism and the institution of a Departmental Star-chamber. It suits us to a "T;" for it gives us a show, upon our merits, and takes the discretion from a fauning imbecile Board and vests it in the heads of departments or, at least, in the heads of Bureaus. We hope the ideas of the President may be fully endorsed by Congress.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

On the twentieth of this month there will take place, in Virginia, a most important political event. The Legislature of that State will choose a U. S. Senator to succeed J. W. Johnston. In view of the peculiar character of Virginia politics, the election becomes an important one. There are grave questions of party policy involved in the election. These questions are considered from a double standpoint by both elements of the Readjuster party. The Democratic element are attempting to harmonize their democratic principles with what they regard the pressure of party policy. The Republicans, in their turn, would be Republicans and at the same time adjust their principles to the demands of party policy. We need not say that to effect such harmony is simply impossible. Either the Republicans must set aside their own principles and yield to the policy of the Democratic Readjusters, or the Democrats must accept the policy of the Republicans. One must be merged in the other, or each must curtail its discordant features and make one consistency. If each element agrees to curtail those principles which would be distasteful to the other, then there would be no Republican Readjusters and no Democratic Readjusters, but simply one harmonious Readjuster party. Now, if the factor which contributed to the success of the Readjuster party would be Readjusters only, then no Readjuster can consistently oppose a measure which will secure the election of a Readjuster—Simon—pure.

But, if these democratic and republican distinctions *must* remain with the Readjuster party, then the basis of representation should lie in the actual elective majority. In other words, if the Democratic element of the party cast a majority of the votes, then such element should have marked out the line of policy, giving the Republicans such recognition as the importance of their support would justify. If the main strength of the Readjuster party rests with the Republicans, then, of course, the Republicans, being in the majority, have the privilege of marking out its policy, not forgetting to reward the minority. The facts are that the Republicans cast quite three times as many votes as the Democratic Readjusters and that such votes were cast with the understanding that there should be a fair distribution of patronage. In the light of these facts and as a reasonable political consequence, the Republicans may justly claim one-half of Virginia's quota. The Democratic Readjuster element are nobly represented by Mahone, whose moral and political courage is admired by all the people. In our opinion a Republican Readjuster might have been chosen who, acting in conjunction with Mahone, would have been the powerful instrument to further the liberal movement until it should completely unsettle the mudsils of Bourbonism and pave the way for a new era in the South. As we have said, the whole matter has become one of party policy, and if the colored—in whose wisdom we have reason to confide—deem it premature to elect a Republican to the Senate we have little to say against it. From the appearance of things, we see no reason why a Republican should not have been the choice of the caucus. It must be remembered, however, that the liberal movement is young and that the efficacy of it, with respect to its effect upon other States of the South, *might* have been destroyed by a too violent clamor, on the part of the Republicans, for immediate Senatorial honor. We are willing to give the movement a fair trial. It promises the complete enfranchisement of the colored people of the South and in the way of such prospective benefits we would not place a hair. As we have before said, we see no reason why a Republican could not have filled the bill, but we leave the matter of party policy entirely within the hands of those who are supposed to know best. The near future may develop the policy of the nomination and we are willing to wait, though not without some misgivings. Let the colored men look to *their* duty and we will be content.

LEADERSHIP IN THE PARTY.

In last week's issue of the *Sunday Item* we read with considerable surprise an article headed "Wanted—a Leader," in which the writer complains of the wholesale clamor for leaders among our people. He argues that under the present political conditions there is no need for leaders, for the reason that there is, in fact, nothing to lead. In citing the revolutions led by Martin Luther, Washington and others, he subsides into complacency with the conclusion that, since the colored people are engaged in no revolution, there is therefore no demand for leadership. After speaking well of the Germans, who lead to a successful issue their rights to recognition as an important factor of the Republican party, the writer, mistaking their party demands for political revolution, calls upon the colored people to be independent—throw off allegiance to the Republican party and form an independent party under the name of "balance of power party," or some equally significant title. He advocates the withdrawal of the colored people from both national parties and advertises for a man or set of men to lead them.

Now, we are of the opinion that there *is* something to lead and that revolutions are not the only causes which demand and make leaders, and further, that a departure from the principles of the Republican party is highly ill-advised and impracticable. The colored people hold the balance of political power in this country. What then? They have the privilege to exercise that power in the interest of themselves—such power being admitted by all political parties. A revolution, or a departure from Republican principles will not make any greater the power of the colored people to dictate terms. If it is true that the colored people hold the balance of power; that they can say *who* shall have opportunities of attesting true friendship for them; that, being reasonable in their demands, they need not brook a refusal; it under such conditions the colored people have submitted to official proscription, where or through what medium may we hope for improvement? Suppose the colored people hold themselves aloof from both the great parties. What then? Would they not then become a nonentity indeed? No, we remain where we are—in the Republican party. But we desire leaders to make a manly fight to secure to the colored people that substantial recognition to which the importance of our position justly entitles us. We desire leaders to assure the other elements of the Republican party that the colored people know their usefulness as a political element and that, like the Germans, they demand recognition as the price of party fealty. We can not point to one colored man to-day who has had sufficient backbone—more, properly—appreciation of the true interests of the colored people, to stand out as the champion of their rights to full political recognition. Such a man or set of men we desire. Let them but come to the front and they will not be long in finding something to lead—a movement which nothing but success can abate. We have been waiting for blind-folded Justice to meet out our deserts, but that which was intended for us has been stolen by the scores of political hypocrites who have been our friends (!) As for forming a distinct party, we regard such an idea preposterous and even cowardly. We are Republicans from principle and, as such, we advocate remaining with the party and demanding our rights positively and fearlessly, and we believe that the better judgment of the party will concede them without a murmur. We must have leaders to present our claims, advocate our cause and demand their speedy and equitable adjustment. We are for Republican principles always. Here's where *we* stand or fall.

A CORRECTION.

We were mistaken in assuming that the information that Mr. C. J. Perry is the Philadelphia agent or correspondent of *The Item*, was contained in that paper. An examination of the files of that paper last Sunday evening convinced us of the contrary. This much is due to *The Item*. But as to Mr. Perry's connection with our paper, we have not a single word to change or modify.

COLORED MEN AND THE CABINET.

For a few weeks past several of our exchanges, notably the New York *Globe*, the Savannah *Echo*, the Indianapolis *Leader*, the Atlanta *Defiance* and the Cincinnati *Review* have been discussing the question of a colored man in the Cabinet.

The discussion was opened by a well written communication in the first named paper, purporting to be from this city, which, after making serious charges against Hon. B. K. Bruce, concluded by extravagant praise of Hon. John M. Langston as the man entitled to such a place. It was a singular coincidence that the same week the *Echo* attacked Mr. Langston as utterly unworthy of such a position. It accused him of making Democratic speeches at specific times and occasions, of being given to platitudes which many mistake for eloquence, of having a greater reputation as a lawyer than his deserts, of having conducted a sham law school, of infidelity and treachery to Charles Sumner, and more to the same purpose.

The *Globe* article in attacking Register Bruce alludes to the *Leader* as his organ. This brought out a long editorial in reply from the latter journal which, while containing a little sarcasm and beautiful tributes to the services of Douglass, Langston and Bruce, ignored the charges set forth and evaded the issue. This gave opportunity for the *Defiance* to answer these charges in a few terse paragraphs, thus showing a better appreciation of "the situation" than our contemporary, the *Leader*. But the *Leader* not confining itself to the subject-matter, blunders into assailing the *Globe*, instead of its correspondent. To which assault the latter journal replies by a raking fire directed against the vulnerable points of the Hoosier and at the same time opening such a broadside on the *Echo* as to cause the latter literally to "see stars." Meanwhile the *Review*, from the "Paris of America," joins in the attack on Senator Bruce. It does pretty well, but it uses some damaged ammunition. It changes Mr. Bruce as Senator with a refusal "to apportion to Wilberforce University * * * any of the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers, all of which was given to colleges in charge of the whites," not being aware that as a matter of fact the bills on this subject never became laws or passed either house of Congress.

Now it seems to us that this "colored man for the Cabinet" business is getting rather monotonous. Without pretending to be a prophet we will state that the signs are that neither one of the three mentioned gentlemen will have a ghost of a chance—a conclusion which we anticipated a year ago when the name of Senator Bruce was first mentioned.

It may be the custom to take men from Bureau offices and make them Cabinet ministers, but it will not be done in Senator Bruce's case.

The political history of the country may be full of instances of members of Cabinets and Congressmen who have become citizens of the District of Columbia; but the citizens of this municipality, who, while such have become heads of executive departments, will be found scarcer than hen teeth. Mr. Langston, excellent as he is, lacketh this one thing—state citizenship. Had he remained a citizen of Ohio he might have been invincible; or had he kept his public pledge made at Richmond in 1879, he, instead of Riddleberger, to-day might be contemplating with pleasant anticipations, a seat in the U. S. Senate.

The Empire State has already two members in the Cabinet and President Arthur is not likely to call a third member from his own State. This settles Mr. Douglass.

If neither Bruce, Douglass nor Langston, who then? Certainly none of the men in active political life and known to fame. The Negro who, being a Cabinet minister, will *ipso facto* represent his race, is still preparing himself, unconscious of what the future has in store for him. He may be driving cows to pasture, picking cotton, shucking oysters, or he may in a counting room be laying the foundation of those business habits which will bring him wealth and command for him position social and political; or he may be at college obtaining that mental discipline which will give him pre-eminence on entering public life. Or, on the other hand, he may already be at the bottom round of the ladder building well his foundation. But certain it is, much as we would have it otherwise, the appointment of a colored man to the present Cabinet is beyond the reach of any of those who have yet appeared on the scene in the present stage of their careers. If we are desirous of securing something practicable it would be more appropriate if our efforts were directed to a larger representation in and a closer identification with, the varied commercial interests of the country.—then the pyramid would be placed on its base and not on its apex.

IN another column will be found some very cogent suggestions relative to the naming of the new 10th street school building. Mr. Douglass shows an appreciation for the pioneers of the Free School System, in a manner which should be imitated by our people. A proper regard for those who are laboring to elevate the intellectual *status* of the colored people, and especially those who have fallen victims to the villainous opposition to Negro enlightenment, cannot be too highly commended. Those who are familiar with the circumstance of Miss Julia Hayden's treatment will surely offer no reasons why the beautiful, nameless school building should not bear her name. A more fitting monument could not be dedicated to so noble a woman. Let us think of this.

MR. RAINEY received the support of only two of the Republican members of Congress from the South—Hubbs, of North Carolina, and Dezendorf, of Virginia. Were it not for the colored vote not more than one of the other Republican Congressmen from the South would have been elected; and if the colored vote of South Carolina had not been suppressed Mr. Rainey would have no occasion to ask any office from Congress.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Wm. H. Scott, of Massachusetts, did not accept the position as laborer tendered him in the folding room of the House of Representatives.

The Americus Club, of New Orleans, which has recently refitted its quarters with new Brussels carpet and elegant furniture, has just tendered a reception to Gen. R. B. Elliott.

George T. Downing Esq., is still in the city. Mr. Downing is a veteran in the cause of the elevation of his race by his protests against outrage and all forms of proscription. He deserves well of his race and of the Republican party.

Isaac Myers, of Baltimore, Md., one of the clearest headed men among us and withal a great worker and organizer, recently gave a novel advertisement at an entertainment. There are three business firms employing colored salesmen. Mr. M., on the fourth page of his programme, printed the cards of these firms and at the top the following: "These houses employ colored salesmen." During the entertainment in his stirring manner he called attention to this and said he had no doubt if the colored trade of the city was liberally given to these houses, one year from now would find one hundred colored salesmen where there are now three.

Extra Premiums.

To the YOUNG LADY who sends us ten subscribers, each for one year and the money fifteen dollars, whether the names and the amounts be sent all at once or not, (before the first of January 1882,) we will send the ADVOCATE one year free, also *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Mayazine* for one year.

It makes no difference how many ladies compete, *all can win* by sending us the required number of names and amounts, by the time specified. Specimen copies *free*.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

Name It "The Julia Hayden."

DEAR ADVOCATE:

I understand that the new school building erected at the corner of 10th and U streets, N. W., is without a name. It is a beautiful edifice and reflects great credit upon the gentleman who supervised its construction. I also understand that the teachers in the building, under the able guidance of Miss Dorster, the Principal, are deservedly estimated as coming fully up to the requirements. Now, then, why not give the building a name that will be a testimonial. Let me through your columns, if you please, make a suggestion. In the days of the supremacy of ku-klux klans throughout the South school houses were burned, teachers driven away, and too frequently they were murdered. I have in mind a brutal murder committed in 1874 in the Christian State of Tennessee, the facts in connection therewith I find in *Harper's Weekly* of October 3, 1874, and are as follows:

"Julia Hayden, the colored school teacher, one of the latest victims of the White Man's League, was only 17 years of age. She was the daughter of respectable parents in Maury County, Tennessee, and had been carefully educated at the Central College, Nashville, a favorite place for the instruction of youth of both sexes of her race. She is said to have possessed unusual personal attractions as well as intelligence. * * * With that strong desire for mental cultivation which has marked the colored race since their freedom, in all circumstances where there is an opportunity left them for its exhibition, the young girl had so improved herself as to become capable of teaching others. She went to Western Tennessee and took charge of a school. Three days after her arrival at Hartsville, at night, two white men, armed with guns, appeared at the house where she was staying and demanded the school teacher. She fled, alarmed, to the room of the mistress of the house. The white-leaguers pursued; they fired their guns through the door of the room and the young girl fell dead within." Now, I wish to suggest as an appropriate name for the new school building that of Julia Hayden, the youthful martyr. It will not only be doing honor to the martyr's name to call the new building the Julia Hayden School, but it will tend to show that the Negro can appreciate and honor the memory of those of their own people who have suffered and died for their efforts to upbuild their race.

Gentlemen of the Sub-Board, pardon me if I appear to be interfering with your prerogatives and let me say to you that you can furnish no higher incentives to our youth to persevere and elevate themselves than by showing them that they will be honored and respected by their own people for their energy in well doing. When we have martyrs, erect monuments to keep in mind their glory and to let our people know that we are not destitute of names to honor and respect. Julia Hayden's martyrdom must not be forgotten. Let the beautiful school building, finished the past summer, be made a monument to her memory and let us have it named the Julia Hayden School.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS.

When mind and body are out of sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.

SPECIAL OFFER!
BOOKS GRATIS!!
TO
SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!!!

All who subscribe and pay for this paper before Feb. 28, '82, will receive free of cost or postage, all of the following books:

Joan of Arc, by A. H. Lamartine; a bright book. Also, Mister Horn and his friends; or, Givers and Giving, by Mark Guy Pearse; a very readable and suggestive work. Also, Town Geology, by Charles Kingsley; an entertaining book. Also, Self-Culture, by Blackie. A book for self improvement, and very popular.

All subscribers who renew their subscriptions before Feb. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

☞ All delinquent subscribers who will pay up all arrearages and renew for one year before Jan. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

REMEMBER:—These are good, standard books. They are printed on good, clear white paper—good type and bound in fine postal card manila.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line
Advertisements see rates.

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Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
Twenty-five copies one month, $4.00
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WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1218 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1906 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning.

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—No service at St. Luke's last Sunday morning.

—Mr. F. G. Barbadoes who has been quite ill, is up again.

—The Monday Evening Literary Club did not assemble last week.

—Rev. Mitchell preached at 19th Street Baptist Church last Sunday morning.

—And now the Cadets are out for another entertainment. See advertisement.

—Mr. Aaron Russell goes back to the Capitol with the return of the republicans to power.

—The promotion of Mr. WM. H. Smith to the librarianship of the House is well deserved.

—Remember the Concert at the Congregational Church for the benefit of Bethel Church.

—We want every regular subscriber of the ADVOCATE to get us at least *one* new —just one.

—The ADVOCATE is said to be read with more intent at Howard University than any other paper.

—Prof. Gregory will now take his case to court, and those who indorse his course should help him.

—About $85 was the amount netted from the entertainment given in behalf of the 19th Street Baptist Sunday School.

—A reception was tendered Bishop Payne Thursday night in Baltimore by members of the Baltimore Conference.

—Be sure to attend the Grand Oyster Supper given by the Ladies of St. Paul's Chapel December 28, at the church, 8th st. s. w.

—There is an irrepressible orator who received quite a set back at Bethel Hall last Tuesday night. She knows how to do it.

—Rev. J. C. Embry left this week for San Antonia, Texas. He preached an interesting discourse at Bethel Church last Sunday morning.

—The Women's Guild will meet at Mrs. Harris on Tuesday evening December 20. It is sincerely wished that every member attend. Mamie Harris, Secretary.

—R. G. Smith esq. will speak at the Temperanhe Meeting at Lincoln Mission next Monday evening, the 19th. Students from Howard University will take part in the meeting also.

—Mrs. Agnes Smallwood has received a communication from a prominent Church in New York offering her the position as *leading soprano*, at a salary of $600 per annum. She has the matter under consideration.

—The Bethlehem Baptist Sabbath School of Hillsdale, D. C., will hold their Fourth Quarterly Review on Sunday Dec. 18, 1881, at their church at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. P. J. Mischeaux, of South Carolina make will a special address.

—Three of the chairmanships of Committees in the Virginia legislature go to colored men. Senator Norton is on that to examine the Register's Office, Representative R. G. L. Paige on Claims and Robert Norton on Poor and Labor.

—Trustees Wilkinson, Wormley and Smith had the moral courage to put themselves on record as being in favor of breaking down the color line in our public schools. They will be remembered by the people whom they were chosen to represent and by the appointing power.

—"THE TWO RACES OF NORTH AMERICA," from a racial point of view, by R. G. Smith, is the title of a lecture to come off at Bethel Hall, next Wednesday. Mr. Smith is a very entertaining and instructive speaker, and the subject one in which we are all deeply interested. Bethel Hall should be crowded with an appreciative audience.

St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, 8th Street bet. D and E sts. S. W. Quarterly Meeting Sunday Dec 18, 1881, preaching at 11 o'clock, by Rev. J. W. Valentine of Mt. Pisgah Church; at 3 o'clock, United Daughters of Purity will addressed by Rev. R. J. Daniels of Zion Wesley the pastor, Rev. J. P. Shreeves, assisted Church; at 7:30 o'clock. preaching by Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh of Baltimore, Md. Love feast Monday evening at 8 o'clock p. m. All are invited.

—How to make your CHRISTMAS MONEY go farthest. Order your Candies of The Progressive Co-operative Association. The following gentlemen will furnish order lists on application: T. J. Minton, 1311 13th Street N. W.; G. W. Renfro, 460 Ridge street; James Storum, Lewis H. Douglass, R. C. Douglas, J. W. Cromwell, Misses M. J. Patterson, M. P. Briggs and Coakley.

—SAVE YOUR PENNIES by ordering your Christmas Candies of The Progressive Co-operative Association, at rates averaging much lower than those of the retail stores. Their candies will be made to order and be fresh. This advantage is not confined to members, but any one may be entitled to this reduction. Order lists can be obtained of at Douglass' under National Theater, 1336 14th st., 609 Louisiana ave. or any of the board of directors.

—The social event of the holidays will doubtless be the marriage of Dr. John R Frances to Miss Bettie G. Cox, the invitations made their appearance this week and Washington Society is busily preparing itself for the event. The marriage will take place at the 15th Street Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock, after which the Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Holland, relatives of the bride, give them a grand reception at their fine residence, University Hill. This, it is, said will eclipse all previous efforts of the generous host and hostess. The music will be of the best and the supper will be furnished by one of our most experienced artists. Many strangers are expected and we doubt not it will prove a most enjoyable occasion.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The marriage of Mr. Harris to Miss Walker on Tuesday 13th inst. proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs that will see the ending of the old year. It was announced to take place at 8 o'clock and as early as 7 o'clock, the auditorium of North Street Church, presented a lively spectacle. The ushers who were Messrs. Servent, Dickson, Hill, Tancil, Matthews, of Troy, N. Y. and John Harris, of Philadelphia, reinforced by Messrs. E. A. Banks and Reed, of Philadelphia, were kept busy seating the guests until the arrival of the bride. At the approach of each hack, crowds would rush to see the expected bride, but was disappointed upon seeing some guests handsomely attired bringing with them every appearance of the bride. Mr. Johnson, the organist, treated the guests to music and made ready to summon the sweet march of Mendolssohn. At 8 o'clock the orland bearing the wedding party arrived. The doors of the church were closed and ushers prepared themselves for the march to the altar. The organist drew forth the triumphant march to the altar, followed by Mr. W. B. M. Harris the groom, bearing the bride, Miss Walker upon his arm. As soon as the altar was reached the organ ceased as its voice and silence swept over it lowered The Rev. Harvey Johnson over the piano. gan the ceremony amidst arose and be- of the organ and after the dulcet tones blessing the married pair invoking divine church amidst the couple walked out the pressions of friends congregation and ex upon the and placing their feet carriage as the "tapis," were soon in the the voices and enroute for home. Then etc., began calling for numbers of hacks, full three an and in less than thirty minutes in hundred had sheltered them selves the hacks and other conveniences and left on gay spot deserted. At the residence at Richmond Street, the scene was really animating. Upon entering, the bride and and groom stood east from the door. Mr. S. S. Servent introduced the guests to the bride and groom and directed them up stairs to see the presents and gifts. The bride plunged the fatal knife in the wedding cake and Mr. Hill, afterwards began to prepare it neatly wrapped for the guests. In the room where the presents were, was an unusual sight. Everything almost necessary to furnish a house, was there. The bride's silver presents were grand and especially those that came from North Carolina and New York. There were presents also from Lynchburg, Philadelphia, Virginia and other cities. The guests each partook of cake and wines and left the residence appearing to say it was good to be there. Among the strangers were Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Staunton, Va.; Mr. E. Matthews, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. John Harris, Philadelphia; Mr. Reed, Phila.; Miss M. S. Howard, Staunton, Va. and others. The bride was beautifully dressed in cream merino, satin trimmed and draped with orange blossoms and flowers and Mrs. Davis wore pink silk with Spanish lace trimming. There was a display of flowers with rich perfume and many other decorations The couple did not go upon any tour but settled down to prose duties of married life. They have our best wishes for success and prosperity and the affair will make a bright page in the book of events in December the last month of 1881

GOLIAH.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief notifications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. bear 6th. dec25 1y

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Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Melvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1211 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

MASONIC.—A. AND A. SCOTCH RITE.
The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing three years ('82, '83 and '84), in Gallilard Lodge of Perfection: T. P. G. Master, S. Roger Watts, M. D.; M. E. S. G. Warden. Jno. R. Davis; M. E. J. G. Warden, Nathaniel E. King, M. D. E. G. Orator, James Dean, E. G. Almoner, Chas. R. Beckly, E. G. Treasurer, Simon Archer, E. G. Secretary, Howard L. Johnson; Trustee, Addison Clay. Officers appointed. S. G. Master of Ceremonies, Leonard C. Bailey; J. G. Master of Ceremonies, Chas. B. Lemos; S. G. Expert, Jerome A. Johnson; J. G. Expert, Louis A. Cornish; G. Capt of the Host. Jos. C. Mack; G. Tyler A. A. Watts.

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THE NEWS.

A four-story brick building, occupied by T. Stoute's Son, fell in Indianapolis owing to having weights on the upper floors. The building is a total wreck, and the goods it contained are much damaged.

The wife of August Fischer, of Milwaukee, became jealous of him because she saw an announcement in the papers of the contemplated marriage of a person of the same name as her husband, and after an altercation, seized an axe and struck him three heavy blows, one of which penetrated the skull, and from the effects of which he will undoubtedly die.

At Baltimore, Becker & Bro's. box factory was destroyed by fire. Fully insured.

The Canton grape sugar refinery at Baltimore was badly damaged by fire.

A committee was appointed by the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati to investigate the cost of lighting with electricity the parks, public squares, public landings, public buildings and such other places as the council may determine.

Smallpox is spreading in Chicago, and the preventative measures taken by the health authorities do not seem to arrest the disease, Sixteen cases are reported at Jefferson, Ill.

Colonel Forney's remains were consigned to the grave at Philadelphia, and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A.; ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall, General D. E. Sickles, ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. E. B. Hart, of New York; George W. Childs, A. K. McClure, Daniel Dougherty, and Denis C. Cassidy.

In the United States Circuit Court in New York the jury in the case of Morgan and others against the Leather Manufacturers' Bank in regard to the payment by the bank of raised checks, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,741.09.

The Chicago City Council passed an extraordinary ordinance requiring the law department to prepare an ordinance assessing an annual license of $15 each on freight cars and $25 on passenger cars of roads doing business in the city.

Additional letters from Secretary Blaine to Minister Kilpatrick and Hurlbut are published, in which the secretary distinctly disapproves their action with reference to the settlement of the controversy between Chili and Peru.

Seneca Halloway, paying teller of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, was arrested, charged with embezzlement. The bank officers say that an examination of books shows that the shortage will amount to between $40,000 and $50,000, which is about one-third of the bank's surplus.

Rose & Brothers' packing house and lard rendering establishment, at St. Louis, was entirely destroyed by a fire which originated from the bursting of a lard tank. Nine hundred dressed hogs and a great quantity of other cut meats were burned. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $60,000.

The petrified remains of a large sea-serpent were found in the manure pit of A. C. Her' berl[illegible]

The reduction of railroad rates on grain and provisions has become general, the rates now being from Chicago to Baltimore twelve cents, to Philadelphia thirteen, to New York fourteen and to Boston twenty.

The back bone of the would-be revolutionists, who have been trying to create trouble by converting Secretary Blaine's correspondence into a scheme favoring war with Chili, by the Chilian minister's reply, who said: "Those few who advocate violent intervention are those who are interested in making war a matter of business. In Chili, too, this correspondence was regarded as most friendly by the government and the people generally.' In conclusion, the minister said his government and people had the friendliest feelings toward the United States.

The municipal elections in Massachusetts have invariably voted "no license" by the election of Independents.

Tobin, who was arrested in Bradford, Pa., recently, for being connected with the Fenian and Land League movements, has been committed for trial on the charge of treason, felony and conspiracy.

Owing to the small-pox quarantine regulations in Pembina, the Indians in the mountain districts are reported in a starving condition.

Mayor King, of Philadelphia, issued an order directing the Chief-of-Police and Fire Marshal to make an inspection of all the places of amusement in the city, and ascertain if all the laws governing such places in case of fire are being complied with.

The old and experienced government scout Gilson reports to General Pope that there will be an uprising of the Utes, Piutes and Navajos in the spring that will cause much trouble to white settlers in the western valleys.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "The thermometer ranged from ten to thirty degrees below zero."

The law authorizing the emission of four millions of dollars in one, two and five cent nickel coins, has been approved by both houses of the Mexican Congress.

The cordage manufactory of John T. Bailey & Co., covering a square of ground at Otsego and Tasker streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000; insurance $100,000. Three hundred hands were thrown out of employment.

Southern News.

John P. Dean and a man named Hurst, both of Atlanta, Ga., were killed in a railroad collision at Suwannee, Ga.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Jones' gin house, near Elberton, with the following result: Clifford, the eight-year-old son of W. B. Jones, had his head blown off; Joseph, a four-year-old of the same man, had his head badly cut; Harvey Manison, colored, had both legs and one arm broken, and will die, and other negro was badly hurt.

John J. Verirees shot Senator Smith, of Fentress county, in the left shoulder in the rotunda of the Maxwell house, Nashville, Tenn.

George W. Kaylor, cashier of the local office of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway in this city, is missing. Nothing has been heard of him, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with, as he had a large amount of the company's money on his person.

President Morehead, while presiding over the Atlanta Exposition, wore a suit of clothes made for him from cotton picked in the morning of the same day.

Archie Campbell, of Scranton, Miss., who was a well-known Confederate scout, attached to General Jubal Early's division during the late war, is dead.

The remains of the unfortunate victims o the frightful holocaust at Gibson's station have been interred. No friends appeared to claim any of the dead, except a brother of Michael Kennedy; but as the bodies were all burned beyond recognition, it was impossible for him to identify his brother's remains.

Conspicuous among the members of the new Kentucky legislature is David Meriweather, who was a senator in Congress in 1852 and Governor of New Mexico during Pierce's administration. He also served many years in the state legislataure, and was twice speaker of the house. He is past eighty years old.

Oscar A. Rice, the defaulting internal revenue collector at New Orleans, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, was sentenced by Judge Billings to pay a fine of $10,304, the amount of his defalcation, and to serve two years at hard labor.

Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, in his message to the legislature advises against increasing the membership of the state Senate and House of Representatives.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., masked men forcibly released Vance Wilson, charged with killing his father-in-law, from jail.

An important meeting of prominent railroad men was held at Selma, Ala. It was the occasion of the incorporation of the Cincinnati, Selma and Mobile Railroad Company.

Dr. Thomas W. Grimes, Columbus, Ga., aged sixty years, a prominent physician of this city, died suddenly while sitting in a chair. Heart disease is assigned as the cause.

A large meeting was held in the editorial rooms of the Dallas (Texas) Herald, and resolutions adopted deploring the death of Col. John W. Forney.

Silk culture in Louisiana has of late become a thriving industry, and to-day promises an abundant production. The mulberry trees have escaped injury by frost, and the silk worms are increasing in quality and numbers handsomely.

The purchase was completed of 2,800 acres of land on Sicily Island, Catahaula parish, Louisiana, where the first Russian colony in the United States will be located.

A Sweet, deputy marshal in Belton, Texas, received nine bullets in his shoulder from which he died instantly. The shots were fired by E. Methvin and Ellis Chalk, and were supposed to have been intended for J. T. Holbert, the marshal.

The federal authorities at Dallas, Texas, have levied on the property of the bondsmen of the train-robbers, William and Henry Collins, members of Sam Boss' gang of 1878, for $50,000. The Collinses jumped their bail and fled, and were afterwards shot and killed by officers in attempting to arrest them.

Some weeks ago the citizens of Cincinnati freighted a miniature ship, the City of Atlanta, with magnificent floral offerings, and presented it to the Cotton Exposition. Soon after the City of Atlanta, laden with Southern products, as an evidence of the good will of the South towards Cincinnati, and accompanied by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, will be returned.

Foreign News.

Several more arrests under the Coercion act were made in Ireland. Disorders continue.

London was envelopeed in a dense fog.

It is believed that the steamer Saxon Monarch was recently lost in the Bay of Biscay, with forty per[illegible]ns on board.

The funeral of the victims of the Ring theater fire, in Vienna, was held in the Central cemetery.

The papers print a corrected list of the victims, numbering 580. Over nine hundred persons are missing, however.

It is believed that Walter Powell, M. P., who recently went up in a balloon, has been drowned at sea. Several others persons in the balloon were thrown out and seriously injured.

The American minister at Constantinople has been informed that Ali, who murdered Mr. Parsons, the American missionary, died over a year ago.

A requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the victims of the Ring theater was said in St. Stephen's Cathedral at Vienna, after which impressive funeral ceremonies took place in the cemetery. The remains were interred in a common grave one hundred and fifty feet in length. Subscriptions for the relief of the families of the victims continue to come in.

The anti-rent troubles in Ireland continue.

The directors of several Madrid newpapers have been excommunicated from the church for abusing the clergy.

There are indications that the differences between the Center and the government in Germany will be compromised.

The letters of instruction from Secretary Blaine to Ministers Kilpatrick and Hurlbut are criticized by the London press.

A large meeting of land-owners was held at the Mansion House. Mr. O'Donnell applied for admission as a representative of the Irish tenantry, but was refused.

The remains of a number of bodies were taken from the ruins of the Ring theater (Vienna) fire.

Several masked raiders who attacked a widow lady some time ago because she had paid her rent, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

French sentiment is in favor of a French-American commercial treaty.

It is stated that the government will support Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in his application to take the oath as a member of the House of Commons.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the subject of the importation of American pork was under discussion, and M. Gaudin submitted a bill restoring the former prohibitory decree.

The London press continues to criticize American diplomacy as regards the South American states.

More bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Ring theater fire in Vienna.

Mr. Kreismann, the American consul general to Berlin, was entertained at a banquet by over one hundred distinguished gentlemen.

A new French group, entitled the "Radical Left," has been formed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Prince Bismarck is reported quite ill.

Reports relative to the Pope's leaving Rome are again revived.

The political situation in Germany threatens to become more complicated than ever.

Disorders continue in Ireland.

Fifty-eight million dollars is the estimated value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still there are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HUMOROUS.

Woman's rights—Husbands.

When is a girl like a music book When she is full of airs.

A congregation is often sold by the choir.

The deepest insult that can be given to Deadwood is to say: "You ain't worth lynching."

The man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth must have lived in stirring times.

The watchmaker can't afford to do a cash business, because he makes all his profits on time.—*Wit and Wisdom.*

A Holyoke, Mass., exchange alludes to the cure of D. O. Judd, Esq., U. S. Supervisor of Postal Card Manufactory, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism and neuralgia.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that food for thought should be well cooked.

Mr. George Drake, 48 Oak street, Indianapolis, Ind., suffered terribly with 'water' rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil and was entirely cured.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

An adept at bicycling ought to make a good wheel-right.

A Talented Lady's Views.

Mrs. C. F. Fleming, State Lecturer of Missouri, and also an artist of rare merit, whose picture of Adelaide Neilson is pronounced by the press to be the most beautiful portrait in the United States, in a recent letter said: "I have been troubled with kidney disease since my childhood, and it finally culminated in chronic catarrh of the bladder. It would be impossible for me to describe how much I have suffered, and I had abandoned all hope of ever being cured. I was, however, recommended to try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and it has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tried during my entire life." Such testimony is beyond question, and proves the value to all ladies of the remedy it advocates.

Only three postoffices in Kentucky that pay over $2,000 per annum are now held by men. The offices at Louisville, Covington and Newport are all held by ladies at salaries from $2,100 to $3 200 a year, as well as fifty to one hundred other offices with salaries ranging from $1,500 down.

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The Utica Herald says ten brakemen are killed in the United States daily, and ten times as many are injured. Only about twenty-five per cent. of the freight brakemen die a natural death, and the average life of this class is not over ten years after entering upon their duties.

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marsball, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days' to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

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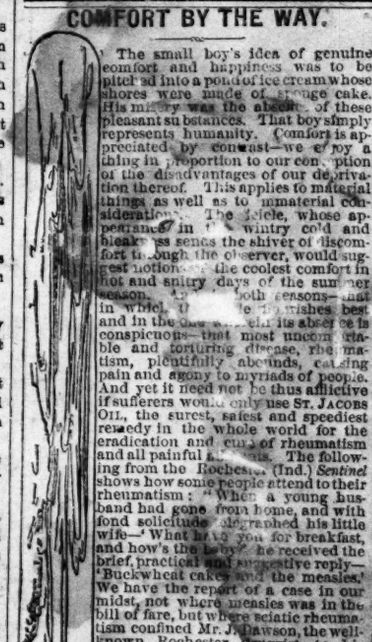
The watchmaker can't afford to do a cash business, because he makes all his profits on time.

COMFORT BY THE WAY.



The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be pitched into a pond of ice cream whose shores were made of sponge cake. His misery was the absence of these pleasant substances. That boy simply represents humanity. Comfort is appreciated by contrast—we enjoy a thing in proportion to our conception of the disadvantages of our deprivation thereof. This applies to material things as well as to immaterial considerations. The icicle, whose appearance in the wintry cold and bleakness sends the shiver of discomfort through the observer, would suggest notions of the coolest comfort in hot and sultry days of the summer season. And both seasons—that in which the icicle wishes best and in the one where all its absence is conspicuous—that most uncomfortable and torturing disease, rheumatism, plentifully abounds, causing pain and agony to myriads of people. And yet it need not be thus afflictive if sufferers would only use ST. JACOBS OIL, the surest, safest and speediest remedy in the whole world for the eradication and cure of rheumatism and all painful diseases. The following from the Rochester (Ind.) *Sentinel* shows how some people attend to their rheumatism: "When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife—'What have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?' she received the brief, practical and suggestive reply—'Buckwheat cakes and the measles.' We have the report of a case in our midst, not where measles was in the bill of fare, but where sciatic rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known Rochester druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: 'The senior member of this firm was attacked with sciatic rheumatism about December 10th last, and for four weeks succeeding Feb. 10th, could scarcely leave his room. He used ST. JACOBS OIL, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling not much the worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing. The run which ST. JACOBS OIL is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other rheumatic remedies as fast as its virtues become known.

"Edgar T. Paige, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls, says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, for a severe case of rheumatism, and it cured him as if by magic."

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Curable Aches.

Among the aches which the unprecedented career of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved to be curable are those experienced by the rheumatic. Testimony of the most convincing character establishes the fact that the atrocious disease, even after resisting the most potent remedies of the pharmacopœia, has succumbed to the action of this beneficent blood depurent. Add to this fact the important one that it is safe, and its superiority is very manifest. Unfortunately safety cannot be predicated of the ordinary drugs used to overcome rheumatism, among which are several violent poisons, and some of them, as in the case of arsenic, have a tendency to aggregate in the system, and cause death at some unlooked for moment. A slight overdose of the chief remedy, colchicum, causes spasm of the heart and death. The Bitters, besides being a depurent, remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility.

The ten plagues of a newspaper office are bores, poets, cranks, rats, cockroaches, typographical errors, exchange fiends, book canvassers, delinquent subscribers and the man who always knows how to run the paper better than the editor does himself.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent alterative, or blood-cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions from all who use it for any humor, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the formidable scrofulous swelling, or ulcer. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration, yield to its benign influences. Consumption, which is but a scrofulous affection of the lungs, may in its early stages, be cured by a free use of this God-given remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment in Part III of the World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets, costs two stamps, post-paid. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The mother of a supposed dead infant at Champlain, Ill., interrupted the funeral services by crying out that her little one was alive; and so it was, though she alone had detected the slight signs of vitality. Resuscitation was effected.

A LADY WANTS TO KNOW

the latest Parisian style of dress and bonnet; a new way to arrange the hair. Millions are expended for artificial appliances which only make conspicuous the fact that emaciation, nervous debility, and female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a positive guarantee. If used as directed, *art* can be dispensed with. It will overcome those diseases peculiar to females. By druggists.

A Louisville journal has the following headlines over a fatal accident in that city: "A Fatal Bed—Hugh McCord Goes to Sleep on Top of a Brick-kiln and Wakes Up Burned to Death."

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED.

Workingmen will econmize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

A young man of Delano, Minn., carried a bottle of deadly poison in the same pocket with his chewing tobacco. The fluid escaped, impregnated the tobacco, and killed the chewer.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittant fevers, the FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Inquirer: No; we don't love dogs at all The reason we keep three big ones is that we don't like our neighbors.

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ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight; disease of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agent Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Ind. Banking Co. and Fee's Central Bank, both of Indianapolis.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 4 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture. Varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for Inventors. Soldiers' land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for new rights at once. Send 3 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier," and Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., PENSION & PATENT Att'ys, Lock Box 488, Washington, D. C.

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1866 ESTABLISHED Fay's Water-Proof Building Material For Roofs, Walls & Ceilings In place of Plaster, Made also into Carpets. Catalogue with samples free. W. E. FAY, Camden, N. J. 1866 ESTABLISHED

EGGS from pure bred poultry for the spring of 1881. White and Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rock, Gold Penciled Hamburg, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys and White Guineas. Send for Winter Circulars, offering eggs as premiums with different periodicals. Circulars free. A. R. MARTIN, New Lisbon, Ohio.

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A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $680 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY

A funny man at Jackson, Mich., put a cast-iron bullfrog on a log in the river, and the boys threw stones at it all day without discovering why it didn't plunge.

Vegetine.

I Made up my Mind to try the Vegetine.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I reside at No. 745 Niagara street, of this city. I am 69 years of age. For several years past I have been in feeble health. My complaint is what the doctors call GENERAL DEBILITY of the system. At times I suffered severe pains in my side and back. I used a number of remedies without receiving any relief. My attention was called to your advertisement of VEGETINE in our paper. I made up my mind to try the VEGETINE, sent and bought some. It seemed to help me from the first, and in a short time my health improved. I have used a number of bottles, and am now enjoying better health than I have for a number of years. I have recommended the VEGETINE to my sister and also to several acquaintances, and they have used it with equally good results. It is the best medicine for weakness and general debility of the system that I know of, and I do with great confidence recommend it to all my friends as a good medicine. I would also state that for a great many years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism, and since I commenced using the VEGETINE I have had but very little trouble from it.

Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. SAMUEL GREENE.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Greene, and know her as a reliable and honest lady, and also know that the above statement is true.

Yours, respectfully,
DR. B. SMITH,
Dispensing Druggist, 989 Niagara Street.

Vegetine Has Not Its Equal.

Lung Disease.

SELMA, Ala., May 12, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I take great pleasure in recommending your Vegetine. I have been suffering for a long time with *Lung Disease*, trying every kind of medicine that I could get, but none seemed to do me any good until I tried your great Vegetine remedy. I had used it only a short time before I could discover a very great change in my health for the better. I don't consider that your medicine has its equal for the diseases which you propose to cure, especially the disease that I have been afflicted with.

JOHN THOMAS.

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The most popular and famous Poem of modern times,

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The consummate flower of advanced illustrative art in America.

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A matchless juvenile book, crowded with new colored pictures and quaint nursery rhymes, ingenious, artistic, and immensely amusing for the little ones at home ($2.50).

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James R. Osgood & Co.,

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BY BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD. 1 vol., 16mo. $1.25.

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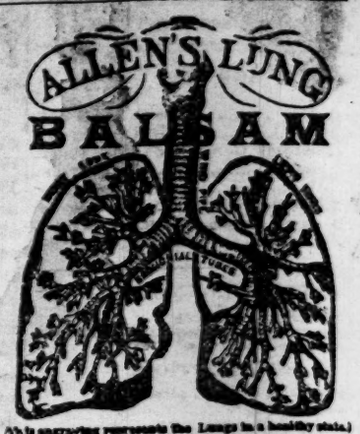

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

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